

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 7--NO. 5.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, OCTOBER 18, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 317.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

Published every Saturday, at Salem, Col. Co., O.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum if paid in advance.
\$1.75 per annum if paid within the first six
months of the subscriber's year.
\$2.00 per annum, if payment be delayed
beyond six months.

Communications intended for insertion,
to be addressed to MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.
All others to JAMES BARNARD, Publishing Agent.

THE BUGLE.

Letter from C. C. Burleigh.

MEXICO, Trumbull Co.,
10th mo., 3d, 1851.

FRIEND MARIUS:

The meeting at Marlboro', on the 7th, has
already been noticed in The Bugle. On the
8th, in the evening, a meeting, called at very
short notice, and in numbers quite exceeding
my expectations, assembled in a large barn,
in what is known as Niess' neighborhood, (a
few miles from Marlboro' village, but in the
same township), and gave an attentive hear-
ing to the gospel of "deliverance to the cap-
tives." My appointment for the 9th, was at
Paris, some ten miles south of Marlboro',
where I knew not the name of a single
friend of our cause, nor whether any body
could be found sufficiently friendly to it,
even to make arrangements for a meeting.—
It was, therefore, more by faith than sight,
that I repaired thither in the forenoon, with
a good friend from Marlboro', and stopping
at a public house, for want of any other har-
bor, began to inquire about the prospect.—
No word had yet arrived of my intended
coming, and of course no notice had been
given, nor anything been done towards mak-
ing preparation for a lecture. But several
persons who chanced to be at the Tavern,
were willing and more than willing, that the
good cause should have a hearing; and tho'
they were not in unity with my views on po-
litical action,—being Free Soilers,—yet they
promptly took measures for securing a house,
and spreading information of my purpose;
the consequence of which, was that in the
evening the Disciples' meeting-house in the
place was well filled with as attentive a con-
gregation as I have addressed during my
whole tour. It was, on the whole, as grati-
fying and cheering a meeting as any of its
predecessors,—taking all the circumstances
into consideration.

Then, on the following morning, one of
my Free Soil friends in Paris, took me in
his carriage to Minerva, where the meeting
of that day was to be. But there, also, no
notice had preceded me, and of course no
arrangements for a lecture had been made.
My companion, having some acquaintances
in the place, called on them to make in-
quiries, and try to get an opening somewhere,
but met with shall encouragement. The
Disciples have a meeting-house there, but
were firm-set against admitting us into it,
and the only place we could find,—a small
hall,—it was not considered best, under the
circumstances, to occupy. While we were
prosecuting our inquiries, however, we fell
in with two or three men from several miles
out of town, who had learned through The
Bugle, that I was to be at Minerva, and had
come in to hear me. One of these invited
me, as the chances seemed against our doing
anything there, to go on some four miles
further towards my next day's stopping-
place, and speak in the evening at a little
village called Rochester, near his residence.
I consented, and he hastened on to give
notice, and to send back a conveyance for me,
and my baggage. While waiting for that, I
was requested by a few of the Minerva
people, to occupy the time or a part of it, in
speaking in the open air, to such as could be
brought together; so taking my stand on
the shady side of the street, and under
the awning of a shop door, at the hour ap-
pointed, I had soon a considerable company
around me, and gave a talk of nearly two
hours, which was listened to with good at-
tention, not only by my standing congrega-
tion, but also, as I observed, by quite a num-
ber of the people remaining in their houses.

Within the sound of my voice, which rose
high enough to reach to a good distance.—
While I was speaking, the expected carriage
came for me, and immediately on closing, I
left the place, and was soon in Rochester.
The evening meeting there, short as was the
notice, proved a very good one, so that I had
again reason to be thankful for a guidance,
which had led me in a way, I knew not of.
From Rochester, on the 11th, I went to
Hanover, through the dust and heat of one
of the sultriest days of the season, and in the
evening spoke to a pretty good audience, for
the place, assembled in the Presbyterian
meeting-house, at only a few hours notice.—
Word of my coming had been sent by mail,

but owing to the infrequency of the mail's
arrival at the place, had preceded me but a
few hours. At the next place I visited—the
neighborhood of Mount Hope, a few miles
from New Lisbon,—no news of my coming
had been received; but the friends on whom
I called, made good use of the half day yet
remaining, and in the evening of the 12th,
Mt. Hope school-house was filled with lis-
teners to a discourse on what to many of
them was pretty much a new subject. For I
believe no address of the kind was ever be-
fore given there. They heard with evident
interest, and I hope the seed sown may yet
bear good fruit.

Passing through New Lisbon, on the 13th
I reached the Cool-Spring meeting house,
(I know not of what denomination), about
two P. M., and spoke there to a respectably
large assembly of attentive hearers; then
went on to Columbiana, and lectured in the
evening, to a congregation gathered partly
in a large work-shop furnished with tempo-
rary seats for the occasion, and partly in the
street. A heavy shower which fell—greatly
to the refreshment of the parched and thir-
sty earth—just about the time when persons
from a mile or two out of town would be
starting for the meeting, probably made the
number present somewhat less than other-
wise would have been; but it was quite large
enough still to be worthy, (if that worthiness
depends on numbers,) of admission to some
one of the sectarian synagogues of the place,
none of which were opened to us. This was
the more censurable in this case because
the persons interested in our meeting are of
moral right the owners of a large part of at
least two of these houses which were shut
against us, and are therefore, by the exclu-
sion, denied the use of what is in strict jus-
tice, (though not by the letter of legal tech-
nicities,) their own property.

First day, the 14th, a large assembly met
at Carmel, in the forenoon at a school-house
of good dimensions, and in the afternoon at
the Friends' meeting-house, both of which
were crowded, while I endeavored to set
forth certain relations and applications of
Christianity which do not get preached in
the ordinary Sunday exercises of the meet-
ing-houses, quite so frequently or so ex-
plicitly as is desirable. I think that most of
those present recognized the doctrine as
genuine gospel truth, and of a sort much
needed in these days.

At Achertown, on the 15th, a small meet-
ing in the afternoon and a somewhat larger
one in the evening, convened in a large
school-house,—the Baptist meeting-house
close by being inaccessible to such a gather-
ing—and received as much of plain Anti-
Slavery talk as I could give in four hours of
no ways sluggish speaking. On the 16th the
Methodist meeting-house at Petersburg, Ma-
honing county, just on the Pennsylvania line,
was opened and occupied by a few in the
afternoon, and a pretty good number in the
evening, who were willing to hear what
could be said for a cause which like a kind-
red one of old is "everywhere spoken
against." Perhaps some went away thinking
more favorably of it than when they came.

At Lowellville, on the 17th, two meetings
—afternoon and evening—both much small-
er than such meetings in that place ought
to be, were held in the Methodist meeting-
house. They were the only meetings of my
tour which decidedly fell short of my expec-
tations. Remembering what a reception
friend Wright and myself met there three
years ago, and hearing in other quarters the
account of Lowell as a place of mark on ac-
count of its Anti-Slavery character, I con-
fess I was wholly unprepared for the appear-
ance of apathy which I found there. Still
I was glad to find some firm friends who
seem determined to hold on and hold out,
even to the end, and it may be that some
peculiar circumstances of which I have no
knowledge, caused an appearance of greater
coldness and indifference than is really felt
there. I would gladly have that such is the
case, and if it be, what I have written may
serve to stir up "the pure mind" of our
friends there "by way of remembrance,"
and quicken them to manifest once more the
warmth of their "first love."

The 18th I lost, so far as public labor was
concerned. A Lowellville friend took me
to Pulaski, in Pennsylvania, where a meet-
ing was to have been appointed; but on our
arrival we learned that no house could be
obtained, and consequently no appointment
had been made. So the afternoon and even-
ing passed pleasantly and not unprofitably
I hope, in social converse at the house of a
staunch Anti-Slavery friend who lives near
the village. I met there also, another disap-
pointment, having come with the expecta-
tion of meeting J. F. Selby at Pulaski, and
learning from him what arrangements had
been made for meetings in Mercer county.
But he was not there, and I have since ascer-
tained that he received no information of the

plan which he was to have put in execution,
and knew not when to look for me, not hav-
ing seen even so much as the Bugle contain-
ing my appointments up to Pulaski. After
waiting for him till the middle of the next
day—the 19th—I went back as far as New
Bedford, some four miles towards Lowell-
ville, and by the prompt and efficient help
of a few good friends of our cause there, gathered
a very respectable numerous meeting
in the evening, at a large school-house, in
the village, and found interest enough in the
subject to secure a fixed attention to a dis-
course of nearly two hours and a half. The
next day, still hearing nothing from friend
Selby, I borrowed a conveyance of our
friends in New Bedford, having agreed to re-
turn and speak again in that place on the
21st, after noon and evening.

I then rode to Mercer, about seven-
teen miles distant, to lay out work for the
three remaining days of those assigned in
our plan to Mercer county. From Mercer I
succeeded in sending word to Selby of my
being in the region, and committed to him
the arrangements for the 23d and 24th, and,
leaving an appointment for a meeting at
Mercer Court House on the evening of the
25th, returned on the 21st to meet my en-
gagement at Bedford. We expected there
to have the house occupied by the Free Pres-
byterians, a majority of the Trustees having,
as I was told, given us leave to use it. In-
deed, they had, strictly speaking, no moral
right to refuse it, for nearly or quite half
of it belongs to our friends. But when I re-
ached the place, a short time before the ap-
pointed hour, I was informed that we could not
have the house; the clergyman and some of
his leading men having signified their oppo-
sition to the holding of such meetings as we
proposed, on "the Sabbath" and, in effect,
taken the responsibility of shutting the door
against us, in violation of a clear right of
property. They have been, for four or five
years, using as often as they pleased the prop-
erty which was as much (or nearly so) our
friends' as theirs; but when we wished to
use it for half an afternoon, (after the close
of their usual First day services,) and an eve-
ning, we were denied our right, on the pre-
text of a fear that something might be said
derogatory to the sanctity of the day.

This sort of tenderness of conscience
which, under pretense of keeping holy the
Sabbath day, can deliberately rob men of
the use of their own property, and throw
hindrances in the way of efforts to abolish
a system of oppression "the vilest that ever
saw the sun," may seem to your readers less
worthy of respect than some other sort would
be; and they may almost be ready to con-
clude that the New Bedford Free Presbyte-
rians have not much freedom to spare. I
must therefore, inform them, in order to pre-
vent mistakes, that these men are "as much
opposed to slavery as anybody," if not a lit-
tle more so; inasmuch that they cannot hold
religious fellowship with the common sort of
Presbyterians, though they can and do—if I
am correctly informed,—with men whom
their clergyman himself calls "sworn kid-
nappers," for that term, it is said, he admits
to be justly applicable to every officer of the
Government, from the President to the Con-
stable.

Shut out of the meeting-house, we repaired
to the school-house in which our former
meeting was held, and there, at four P. M.
and in the evening, I spoke to a small as-
sembly; (much smaller doubtless than would
have gathered in the meeting-house, if that
had been opened to us,) and endeavored to
preach a gospel which teaches the lawfulness
of doing good on the Sabbath days.—
I know not whether any of the Free Pres-
byterians were present, but I may be allowed
to guess that, if they were not, they were
no better employed than if they had been.

At Mercer, the next evening, our meeting
at the Court House was very well attended,
considering the shortness of the notice; a
talk of two and a half hours did not seem to
exhaust the patience of the audience. Here,
also, I had the pleasure of encountering what
struck me as a very different type of Free
Presbyterianism, from that which bolted its
doors against me at Bedford. The Free
Presbyterian preacher aided in getting up
the meeting, and, (as did two or three other
clergymen) gave notice of it from the pulpit
on First day; and both he and the editor of
the denominational organ, welcomed me cor-
dially, expressed a lively sympathy with my
mission,—though dissenting frankly from
my views on some points,—and entertained
me with kind and hearty hospitality, as a
fellow-laborer in the cause of humanity and
freedom.

Here, too, friend Selby met me, and on the
following day—the 23d—we went to Mill-
brook, where he resides; and on the eve-
nings of that day and of the 24th, I spoke
there in the meeting-house belonging partly
to our friends, and partly to the True

Wesleyans. A heavy rain on the 23d, just
at the hour for gathering, kept many from
the meeting, which, notwithstanding, was
quite well attended. The next evening be-
ing fine, the assembly was considerably lar-
ger, and at both a good degree of interest in
the cause was manifest.

Friend Selby took me on the 25th, to
Linesville, in Crawford county,—a ride of
forty miles,—where I lectured on that eve-
ning and the next, to a crowded audience in
a spacious school-house. The evening of
the 26th, was dark and rainy, and we antici-
pated a thin house, but to our agreeable dis-
appointment it was even more crowded, if
any difference, than on the former evening.
The next day in the afternoon I addressed a
full and most attentive audience, at a school-
house in Conneaut township, some four
miles or so from Linesville, and in the eve-
ning of that day, and through the day and
evening of the 28th,—First day—held meet-
ings in the Baptist meeting-house, and a
large school-house in Conneautville, a flour-
ishing little town on the Beaver and Erie
Canal. The attendance was small, partly
through want of interest in our cause among
the mass of the people there, and partly on
account of the unpleasant weather—a heavy
rain falling during a great part of the day.
The First day evening meeting, however,
was quite respectably numerous, and had
the weather been fine, I was told, the school-
house could not have held near all who would
have come.

The next day I returned to Ohio, by the
help of a good friend near Linesville, and in
the evening spoke to a full gathering of atten-
tive hearers, at the town-house in Kinsman,
Trumbull County. Thence, on the 30th, I
went to Vernon, where a large assembly met
me in the Congregational meeting-house, and
listened with apparent interest to a long dis-
course. On the 1st inst., I addressed a pretty
numerous meeting at (I think) the Con-
gregational house in Johnstown, and last
evening, spoke at the eastern village of this
township, in the Disciples' house, which was
well filled.

Throughout my tour thus far, I have found
that work to do, it is true, and great
need of laborers in the field, but also abund-
ant reason to take courage and persevere in
our noble enterprise, not doubting that "in
due time we shall reap if we faint not."

Yours, truly,

C. C. BURLEIGH.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

The Law of Treason;

AS LAID DOWN BY JUDGE KANE.

The following charge to the Grand Jury
of the U. S. District Court in reference to the
Slave-hunting affair in Lancaster County;
and preparatory to their finding bills of in-
dictment against the prisoners, was delivered
on Monday. Its length, coming as it does
after our paper is nearly made up, prevents
any comments upon its extraordinary posi-
tions.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—It has been
represented to me, that since we met last,
circumstances have occurred in one of the
neighboring counties of our District, which
should call for your prompt scrutiny, and
perhaps for the energetic action of the Court.

It is said, that a citizen of the State of
Maryland, who had come into Pennsylvania
to reclaim a fugitive from labor, was forcibly
obstructed in the attempt by a body of armed
men,—assaulted, beaten, and murdered:—
that some members of his family, who had
accompanied him in the pursuit, were at the
same time and by the same party maltreated
and grievously wounded; and that an officer
of justice constituted under the authority of
this Court, who sought to arrest the fugitive,
was impeded and repelled by menaces and
violence, while proclaiming his character
and exhibiting his warrant. It is said, too,
that the time and manner of these outrages,
their asserted object, the denunciations by
which they were preceded, and the simulta-
neous action of most of the guilty parties,
evinced a combined purpose forcibly to re-
sist and make nugatory a constitutional pro-
vision, and the statutes enacted in pursuance
of it:—and it is added, in confirmation of
this, that for some months back, gatherings
of people, strangers as well as citizens, have
been held from time to time in the vicinity
of the place of the recent outbreak, at which
exhortations were made and pledges inter-
changed to hold the law for the recovery of
fugitive slaves as of no validity, and to defy
its execution.

Such are some of the representations that
have been made in my hearing, and in regard
to which it has become your duty, as the
Grand Inquest of the district, to make legal
inquiry. Personally, I know nothing of the
facts, or the evidence relating to them. As a
member of the court, before which the ac-
cused persons may hereafter be arraigned
and tried, I have sought to keep my mind
altogether free from any impressions of their
guilt or innocence, and even from an extra-
judicial knowledge of the circumstances
which must determine the legal character of
the offence that has been perpetrated. It is
due to the great interests of public justice,
no less than to the parties implicated in a
criminal charge, that their cause should be
in no wise and in no degree prejudged. And
in referring therefore to the representations
which have been made to me, I have no other
object than to point you to the reasons for

my addressing you at this advanced period
of our sessions, and to enable you to apply
with more facility and certainty the prin-
ciples and rules of law, which I shall proceed
to lay before you.

If the circumstances to which I have ad-
verted have in fact taken place, they involve
the highest crime known to our laws. Treason
against the United States is defined by the
Constitution, Art. 4, Sect. 3, Cl. 1, to con-
sist in "levying war against them, or adher-
ing to their enemies, giving them aid and
comfort." This definition is borrowed from
the ancient Law of England, Stat. 25 Edw.
3, stat. 5, chap. 2, and its terms must be un-
derstood of course in the sense which they
bore in that law, and which obtained here
when the Constitution was adopted. The
expression "levying war," so regarded, em-
braces not merely the act of formal or de-
clared war; but any combination forcibly to
prevent or oppose the execution or enforce-
ment of a provision of the Constitution or of
a public Statute, if accompanied or followed
by an act of forcible opposition in pursuance
of such combination. This in substance has
been the interpretation given to these
words by the English judges, and it has been
uniformly and fully recognized and adopted
in the Courts of the United States. (See
Foster, Hale, and Hawkins, and the opinions
of Fredell, Patterson, Chase Marshall, and
Washington, J. J., of the Supreme Court,
and of Peters, D. J. in U. S. vs. Fugol, U. S.
vs. Mitchell, U. S. vs. Fries, U. S. vs. Bollman
and Swartout, and U. S. vs. Barr.)

The definition, as you will observe, in-
cludes two particulars, both of them indis-
pensable elements of the offence. There
must have been a combination or conspiring
together to oppose the law by force, and
some actual force must have been exerted;
or the crime of treason is not consummated.

The highest or at least the direct proof of
the combination may be found in the declared
purposes of the individual party before
the actual outbreak; or it may be derived
from the proceedings of meetings, in which
he took part openly, or which he either
promoted, or made effective by his counte-
nance or encouragement,—commanding, counselling
and instigating forcible resistance, to the
law. I speak, of course, of a conspiring to
resist a law, not the more limited purpose to
violate it, or to prevent its application, and
enforcement in a particular case, or against a
particular individual. The combination must
be directed against the law itself.

But such direct proof of this element of
the offence is not legally necessary to es-
tablish its existence. The concert of purpose
may be deduced from the concerted action
itself, or it may be inferred from facts oc-
curring at the time, or afterwards, as well as
before.

Besides this, there must be some act of
violence, as the result or consequence of the
combination. But here again, it is not neces-
sary to prove that the individual accused was
a direct, personal actor in the violence. If
he was present, directing, aiding, abetting,
counselling, or countenancing it, he is in
law guilty of the forcible act. Nor is even
his personal presence indispensable. Tho'
he be absent at the time of its actual perpe-
tration, yet if he directed the act, devised or
knowingly furnished the means for carrying
it into effect, instigated others to perform it,
he shares their guilt. In treason there are
no accessories.

There has been, I fear, an erroneous im-
pression on this subject among a portion
of our people. If it has been thought safe,
to counsel and instigate others to acts of forcible
opposition to the provisions of a statute,
to influence the minds of the ignorant by ap-
peals to passion, and denunciations of the
law as oppressive, unjust, revolting to the
conscience, and not binding on the actions
of men,—to represent the Constitution of the
land as a compact of iniquity, which it were
meritorious to violate or subvert,—the mis-
take has been a grievous one; and they who
have fallen into it may rejoice, if peradven-
ture their appeals and their counsels have
been hitherto without effect. The supremacy
of the Constitution, in all its provisions, is
at the very basis of our existence as a nation.
He, whose conscience, or whose theories of
political or individual right forbid him to support
and maintain in its fullest integrity may
relieve himself from the duties of citizenship
by divesting himself of its rights. But while
he remains within our borders, he is to re-
member, that successfully to instigate treason
is to commit it.

I shall not be supposed to imply in these
remarks, that I have doubts of the law-abid-
ing character of our people. No one can
know them well, without the most entire re-
liance on their fidelity to the Constitution.—
Some of them may differ from the mass, as
to the rightfulness or the wisdom of this or
the other provision, that is found in the fed-
eral compact,—they may be divided in sen-
timent as to the policy of a particular sta-
tute or of some provision in a statute; but it
is their honest purpose to stand by the en-
gagements, all the engagements, which bind
them to their brethren of the other States.—
They have but one country; they recognize
no law of higher social obligation than its
Constitution and the laws made in pursuance
of it; they recognize no higher appeal than
to the tribunals it has appointed; they cher-
ish no patriotism that looks beyond the uni-
on of the States.

That there are men here, as elsewhere,
whom a misguided zeal impels to violations
of law,—that there are others who are con-
trolled by false sympathies, and some who
yield too readily and too fully to sympathies
not always false, or if false, yet pardonable,
and become criminal by yielding,—that we
have, not only in our jails and almshouses,
but segregated here and there in detached
portions of the State, ignorant men, many of
them without political rights, degraded in
social position, and instinctive of revolt,—all
this is true. It is proved by the daily record
of our police courts, and by the ineffective
labors of those good men among us, who
seek to detach want from temptation, passion
from violence, and ignorance from crime.—

But it should not be supposed that any of
these represent the sentiment of Pennsylva-
nia, and it would be to wrong our people
sorely, to include them in the same cate-
gory of personal, social, or political morals.

It is declared in the article of the Consti-
tution which I have already cited, that "no
person shall be convicted of treason, unless
on the testimony of two witnesses to the same
overt act, or on confession in open
Court." This and the corresponding lan-
guage in the act of Congress of the 30th of
April, 1790, seem to refer to the proofs on
the trial, and not the preliminary hearing
before the committing magistrate, or the pro-
ceeding before the Grand Inquest. There
can be no conviction until after arraignment
on bill found. The previous action in the
case is not a trial, and cannot convict, what-
ever be the evidence or the number of wit-
nesses. I understand this to have been the
opinion entertained by Chief Justice Mar-
shall, in Barr's Trial, 1861; and though it dif-
fers from that expressed by Judge Fredell on
the indictment of Fries, I Whart. Am. St.
Tr. 480, I feel authorized to recommend it to
you, as within the terms of the Constitution,
and involving no injustice to the accused.

I have only to add, that treason against
the United States may be committed by any
one resident or sojourning within its terri-
tory and under the protection of its laws,
whether he be a citizen or an alien.—Fost.
C. L. 183, 5.—1 Hale 59, 60, 62, 1 Hawk.
ch. 17, § 5, Kel. 38.

Besides the crime of treason, which I have
thus noticed, there are offences of minor
grades, against the Constitution and the
State, some or other of which may be ap-
parently established by the evidence that will
come before you. These are embraced in
the Act of Congress, on the 30th Sept., 1830,
ch. 9, sect. 22, on the subject of obstructing
or resisting the service of legal process,—the
Act of the 24 of March, 1831, ch. 90, sect. 2,
which secures the jurors, witnesses, and of-
ficers of our Courts in the fearless, free, and
impartial administration of their respective
functions,—and the Act of the 18th of Sep-
tember, 1850, ch. 60, which relates more par-
ticularly to the rescue or attempted rescue of
a fugitive from labor.

These Acts were made the subject of a
charge to the Grand Jury of this Court in
November last, of which I shall direct a co-
py to be laid before you; and I do not deem
it necessary to repeat their provisions at this
time.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: You are
about to enter upon a most grave and mo-
mentous duty. You will be careful in per-
forming it, not to permit your indignation
against crime, or your just appreciation of its
perilous consequences, to influence your
judgment of the guilt of those who may be
charged before you with its commission.—
But you will be careful, also, that no mis-
guided charity shall persuade you to with-
hold the guilty from the retributions of jus-
tice. You will inquire whether an offence
has been committed, what was its legal char-
acter, and who were the offenders,—and
this done, and this only, you will make your
presentments according to the evidence and
the law.

Your inquiries will not be restricted to
the conduct of people belonging to our own
State. If in the progress of them, you shall
find, that men have been among us, who,
under whatever mask of conscience or of
peace, have labored to incite others to trea-
sonable violence, and who, after arranging
the elements of the mischief, have withdrawn
themselves to await the explosion, they had
contrived; you will feel yourselves bound
to present the fact to this Court;—and how-
ever distant may be the place in which the
offenders may have sought refuge, we give
you the pledge of the Law, that its far reach-
ing energies shall be exerted to bring them
up for trial,—if guilty, to punishment.

The offence of Treason is not triable in
this Court. But, by an Act of Congress
passed on the 8th of August, 1846, ch. 98,
it is made lawful for the Grand Jury, em-
panelled and sworn in the District Court, to take
cognizance of all indictments for crimes
against the United States within the juris-
diction of either of the Federal Courts of the
District. There being no Grand Jury in at-
tendance at this time in the Circuit Court, to
pass upon the accusations I have referred to
in the first instance, it has fallen to my lot
to assume the responsible office of expounding
to you the law in regard to them. I have
the satisfaction of knowing, that if the views
I have expressed are in any respect erro-
neous, they must undergo the revision of my
learned brother of the Supreme Court, who
presides in this Circuit, before they can op-
erate to the serious prejudice of any one;
and that if they are doubtful even, provision
exists for their re-examination in the highest
tribunal of the country.

Blasting the Rocks that form Hell Gates.

All persons who have visited N. York from
the East River remember the terrific Hell
or Hurl Gate. The rocks which form the
whirlpool are being blasted by a Frenchman,
by the name of Malenfant. He sticks a can-
ister of powder to the top of the rock, and
ignites it by a galvanic battery. It is done
at high water. The deeper the water, the
greater the force of the explosion,—not wil-
ling to wait the motion of the high column
of water above it, it makes its way down up-
on the rock, and crushes and crumbles and
grinds it to pieces. There have been 19
blasts, and at each blast the rock has been
covered with broken fragments, some of
which have been taken up—one was taken
up weighing 200 pounds, and taken to the
city. Those not taken up are swept away
by the tide. The fire has not missed one.
The blasts began with sixty-two and pro-
ceeded to a hundred and twenty-five pounds
of powder. About 1400 pounds of powder
have been used and many tons will be re-
quired.

Treason.

Our correspondent "C." wishes to know "why the murderous action of the 'brave blacks' of Christiana is not treason? It is clear it is murder."

It is neither in our view. Not treason by any possibility of construction, let who will say so.

Some lawyer arguing a case before Chief Justice MARSHALL, cited authority to prove an admitted principle, when that great man mildly rebuked him saying, "Counsel will take it for granted that the Court know something." And, really, it seems like an insult to be arguing either point started by "C." before the public. We must take it for granted it knows something. But let us reply, since reply is challenged.

First, BLACKSTONE, 4th Commentaries, page 223, declares the law, as to a man's home, to be:

"That in civil society the laws come into the assistance of the weaker party, and besides that they leave him this natural right of killing the aggressor if he can; they also protect and avenge him in case the might of the assailant is too powerful. That the law of England has so particular and tender a regard to the immunity of a man's house that it styles it his castle, and will never suffer it to be violated with impunity. For this reason no outward doors can be broken open to execute any civil process."

Second, the Constitution of the United States affirms:

"That the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched or things to be seized."

Now, the warrant to arrest a slave, being a civil process, and so admitted to be on all hands, the whole case is settled, unless "C." means either to deny all the facts of the Christiana case, or is ready to defend a despotism in this Free Republic. For this is admitted,—that GOSSETT, with a band of armed men, and without a warrant describing the place to be searched, assaulted the colored men in their house, and broke into it, ere a blow was struck by the blacks.

We cannot waste words, or give further space to this matter. The blacks of Christiana committed no murder or felony; nor the act of treason; and they are not guilty under the law of man or God. We are for peace; and we wish to walk in the ways of peace; but if the hand of the stranger breaks open our door, and trends our hearthstone with violent design, we will protect it, and those who cluster round it, if it has to be made wet with his life blood! And if we may do this so many may man, whatever his color, and we will defend him, or the act, let a venomous cowardice clamor as it may.

The fact is, that this attempt to stretch the Fugitive Act so as to cover the case of treason is an atrocity to which the American people will never submit.—True Dem.

The Slave Sale at Washington.

We learn through an authentic channel that the Presbyterian "elder" in Washington city has finally consummated the sale to the slave-trader, of the young woman whom he has kept through the heat of the summer confined in a filthy pen. She was carried off to the South in a gang or coffee last week. Her mother, who is a servant in a wealthy and truly benevolent family, says she had tried in vain to prevent the loss of her child, by offering the price in money to the "elder"—the full market value. The elder officiated in his place at the communion on the first sabbath in the present month; and as the Church belongs to the New School Body, it is very likely he may be on hand to officiate in the same capacity for the General Assembly when it meets. The slave trade at Washington being abolished by the "compromise," the sale and imprisonment took place at Alexandria.—New York Independent.

All this is done, and we hear of no objection, of no process being issued, of no whisper of dissatisfaction, on the part of either the pastor or members of the church in which he bears rule. And with men of this character, professedly anti-slavery people in the free States, are holding the closest ecclesiastical connection. They sit with him at the same communion table, they sit in General Assembly with his pastor, perchance with himself; they endorse his Christian (?) character, and own him a brother beloved in the Lord. All this is done in a Church, which boasts through its papers that it occupies a higher anti-slavery position than any other large denomination in the country. This is done by officers of that Church, whose General Assembly is represented as having "exhausted its powers" in opposition to slavery—by having done all it can to remove the evil from its communion.

While these things are done in the Church, every effort is put forth to retain in her fellowship those who hold such conduct in the deepest abhorrence. Those who separated themselves from fellowship with these enormities, are denounced as schismatics or infidels; and the cry is sent forth that "our beloved Zion" will be rent in pieces, if in-carnate fiends like this elder are cast out.—Free Presbyterian.

Kossuth and the Hungarian Exiles.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Constantinople, under date of September 5th, gives an interesting account of the liberation of Kossuth and his fellow exiles. He says:

"The 1st instant was a day of deep interest to M. Kossuth, and all the other political refugees detained at Kutajeh. The Sultan, agreeably to his promise, on that day, set them all at liberty. In the forenoon of the 1st, they left the place of their inhuman detention for the little town and port of Genclik, at the head of the Gulf of Madamich; the sea port of Broussa. They are some sixty in number,—men, women and children, and as they travelled slowly over a very mountainous route, will not reach Gemlik before the 17th.

M. Kossuth has accepted the generous offer of the Senate of the United States, and, together with the greater part of the refugees, will embark on board the Mississippi for New York. Count Bathyany, his countess and suite will go to France, where he intends residing. They are all in good health and spirits, and are extremely rejoiced at being at last freed. On the other hand, the Turkish government seems to be equally re-

joined at being at last rid of them. The affair of the refugees cost the Sultan sixty millions of piasters, or \$1,500,000. Up to the period of their departure, each and every one of them continued in the receipt of the stipend established for him by the Sultan; and justice to the Sultan and his government requires it to be said that though the detention of the Hungarians cannot at the present enlightened age be pardoned, it must be apologized for by the recollection that it was forced upon the Sultan by the menaces of two of the greater powers of Europe—Russia and Austria."

The credit of the course pursued by the Porte in this matter is given entirely to the young Sultan, who himself formed the determination, in 1849, not to deliver up the exiles to Austria, and now, has himself fixed the 1st day of September as the day of their release. High praise is also given to Sir Stratford Canning, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, (who from the beginning was a warm friend of the cause of Hungary) for his unwearied councils and exertions, which had the effect to confirm the Sultan in the manly and noble position that he had assumed. His influence had also the effect to shorten the term of captivity some two months, and he tendered to the Porte on the part of his Government a steamer of war to convey the Hungarians from the Dardanelles to Malta.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDED TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOREOUS OR A FAIRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, OCTOBER 18, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets November 2.

REMEMBER

C. C. BURLEIGH and PARKER PILLSBURY, will speak in Salem on Saturday and Sunday. Meeting on Saturday to commence at 2 o'clock, P.M.

Publishing Agent.

All letters and communications relative to the business of the Bugle should be addressed to EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

To James Barnaby who has so long, so freely and so faithfully served the society in this capacity the friends of the paper are greatly indebted. These services have been rendered at a great expense of time labor and anxiety.—Though he now withdraws from the publishing agency, his experience and attention are still at the service of the society as an efficient member of the Executive Committee.

The Constitution Repealed.

Last week we announced in our column of news that the young Emperor of Austria had repealed the Constitution previously extorted from him, and had set up his own imperial will as the supreme law of the empire. To-day we have to announce that the despot Millard Filmore, with his band of judicial pirates has subverted the Constitution establishing in its stead an interpretation of the law of treason, which subjects thousands of our most virtuous and intelligent citizens to the halter for exhibiting the commonest instincts of humanity.

The Fugitive Law professed to visit them with fine and imprisonment for these exhibitions. That failing in its effect, President Filmore issues instructions to his criminal minions to ascertain whether the offences committed may not justly be punished as Treason. Quick to take the hint—the law of treason is extended to meet every conceivable emergency. The Constitution affirms that treason against the United States shall consist ONLY in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. Requiring, also, an overt act, and the testimony of two witnesses to the same act.

Judge Kane decides that combination and violence in the resistance of law is all that is needed. There is no need of personal participation in the act of violence. No need of the presence of the culprit charged. No need of any considerable numbers. A combination is all that is needed—and a combination may exist between two individuals as perfectly as between two thousand. No need of military arms, for numbers can accomplish the purpose without arms, and in the face of arms as has been proved at Syracuse. Guilt may be proved by attendance upon meetings where language or acts can be tortured into opposition to law. And we expect to see (if Filmore's pluck does not fail him)—the whole New York Liberty Party Convention, arraigned for treason, in company with the 2,000 or more of the Syracuse crowd, who were present levying war against the United States, as represented in the person of the Missouri Kidnapper.

What are the facts? The colored men who actually resisted have been committed for treason. The white men who were present as peace-makers are committed for refusing to aid the kidnappers. And the messenger who proceeded them with the news to the endangered party, is also guilty of the same offence, and now awaits his trial in prison.

These are new demonstrations. Will they arouse our citizens from the delusive security into which they have fallen?

To represent the Constitution of the land as a compact of iniquity, it were meritorious peacefully to subvert—to make these representations effectually, is to commit treason. In treason there are no accomplices.

The Election.—No reliable intelligence has been received in regard to the Election. It is rumored that the Democrats have carried both Ohio and Pennsylvania.

This Township gave For Free Soilers, 118 Democrats, 107 Whigs, 65

"I WOULD RATHER DIE THAN RETURN TO SLAVERY."—Such was the exclamation of young Harrison as he left the court-room after being consigned to slavery by Commissioner Smith.

Christiana Affair.

Cassandra Warner, the mother-in-law of Parker and Pinckney who were concerned in the Christiana affair, has been returned to slavery by Ingham of Philadelphia. (The wretch deserves to be made president of the republic for his invaluable services. He is the true saviour of the Union.) The poor woman had been terrified with threats, violence and insult, to induce her to reveal the place of concealment of her two daughters. The house had been searched by armed men; she was told that the light horse would be brought up from Philadelphia and "cut the niggers all to pieces," and finally she was dragged to Philadelphia and consigned, in her bereavement and old age, to slavery.

The inhuman monsters who have done this deed, attempt to excuse themselves by the shallow lie that she desired to return. The villains would gain a reputation for benevolence. The Editor of the Freeman took the trouble to inquire of her, for the truth of the report. Describing her appearance and answer, he says: "The poor old woman, with sadness in her tones and countenance which touched our heart, replied—'I thought I might as well go back as to live so.' 'But now' said she with a woe-begone look, 'I don't want to go back; O, I don't want to go back.'"

The Connecut Couriers, among others, copies the following as a piece of news. We wonder at that, for the Editor of the Courier is a man who shows a heart, and is by no means wanting in good sense.

"A singular fugitive slave case has just occurred in Philadelphia, in which the slave woman of sixty, has demanded to be sent back to her master, and the master is unwilling to receive her. It appears, according to her own account, that her master drove her away to look for two of her sons who had absconded a short time before; that having found them they refused to return, and that now she insists on being sent home by herself in order that she may have a comfortable asylum in her old age.

The Virginia Lynching.

Mr. Cornutt, referred to in the account of the outrage on our first page, rendered himself obnoxious, by bailing Mr. Bacon, the Wesleyan Clergyman, who has been recently expelled from that region. Mr. Bacon had given a religious tract to some person, and was arrested and tried for circulating incendiary documents. He was however acquitted.—Mr. Cornutt had committed no offence against slavery except standing as bail for Mr. Bacon during the interval of his arrest and trial. His crime seems to have been of the Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry sort of slave holders, who have opinions in opposition to slavery but a practice in its favor. The slaveholders require both faith and works.

Think of It.

The Tyrant Filmore is now prostituting the whole energies of this government TO HANG ELIJAH LEWIS AND THIRTY-SEVEN OTHER AMERICAN CITIZENS for the honor and perpetuity of slave catching! What a declaration of infamy for this nation is the fact, that the wretch, hopes by this wholesale act of murder to purchase, a second elevation to the presidency. Gen. Taylor butchered thousands of innocent Mexicans, and was crowned with power as his reward. Millard Filmore thinks he knows this nation, that the blood of these thirty-eight American citizens will appease the South, save the Union and perpetuate his presidency. And he stands ready to butcher them by the creatures of his judicial power.

Hydropathic Encyclopedia, By R. T. Thral, M. D., No. IV. of this beautifully executed and useful work has been issued. Contents, Hygiene Continued, and Dietetics. Price 25 cts., per No., published by Fowler & Wells, New York.

Graham's Magazine for November, is sprightly as ever. The political color is a beautiful illustration. Its table of contents presents rather an unusual variety. Alice B. Neal, Rev. J. N. Danforth, Caroline May and Charles P. Shiras, are among the contributors.

Temperance Banner, H. M. Addison Editor and Proprietor, published monthly at Cleveland, O. Terms, Single Copies 50, Five Copies, \$2.50, Fifteen Copies \$5.00. The paper appears well, is worth the money. The cause needs its labors. Its Editor seems to be an indomitable worker in the cause of reform. Friends, give him your aid. He pledges himself as soon as 2000 subscribers can be obtained to issue the paper semi-monthly, as soon as 5000 subscribers are procured to issue it weekly of its present size and at its present cost. We hope he will have a chance to issue his 5000 weekly.

Mexican Invasion.

A Telegraphic despatch from Washington City, to the Pittsburgh Gazette, says that the President has issued orders to the commandant on the frontier, to prevent the invasion of Mexico by American citizens.

Senator Chase—A Question.

The True Democrat contains the following pertinent question: Does Senator Chase, now in the Democratic Party, occupy a position, less consistent with anti-slavery professions, in politics, than is and always has been his ecclesiastical relation to slavery?

S. R. WARD. Mr. Chase is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The question might with equal pertinency be asked of a multitude of others.

The Editor of the Richmond Whig, one of the reputed signers of the call for a National Democratic Convention, pronounces the call a fraud.

Notice of Mr. Lewis, Erroneous Deduction, Burleigh's Endorsement of the Western Reserve Political Abolitionists.

SALEM, Oct. 12th, 1851.

DEAR MARSH: Much obliged for your favorable notice of our Free Democratic Governor's speech and meeting in our place. The points in his powerful argument were condensed, and put in a clear and forcible manner, as touching the pro-slavery action of the two great parties. You say, "as we listened to the unanswerable argument of Mr. Lewis, naming as he did the responsibility of Slavery upon every man who voted for these parties, it seemed wonderful to us, that he did not see that the argument was as good against himself, as against Whig or Democrat. So far as their actual support was concerned. That it would lie with equal force against the government, and the Union as the laws enacted for the same purpose, by the government and in virtue of the Union; we ask what can be clearer than his statement?" The parties support slavery, therefore, to support the parties, is to support slavery. We ask, is it not equally clear that the national Union authorizing the action of these parties, equally supports slavery with the parties themselves." By such modes of reasoning, anything, however erroneous, or ridiculous, can be proven. Let us try it by analogous reasoning. Here is a Church Union formed, for the purpose of accomplishing specific objects, such as Bible or Tract Society, and disseminating the Gospel in heathen lands; under this arrangement, or Union for laudable purposes, two parties spring up, "both are pro-slavery in their action"—when met as representatives in the capacity of "Board of Foreign Missions," therefore, to sustain these parties, who elect the pro-slavery representatives, is to sustain slavery. "Is it not equally clear," that to vote for good abolitionists to represent you in the board is to sustain slavery.

Now it seems to me, the reasoning is fallacious, it is begging the entire question. To assume that the Union formed for laudable purposes, "to establish justice, &c," that these pro-slavery parties are in their legitimate line of business, carrying out the great objects of government, when they are passing the *Compromise Bill*, including the atrocious iniquities of the Fugitive Slave Law. I put it to every impartial reader, whether that is not the fair inference from the above extract, that the Fugitive Slave Law, is but carrying out in good faith our national compact, or as Webster has it, "discharging our Constitutional obligations," extremes will meet. Do you endorse the doctrine, that the Fugitive Law is but legitimate Constitutional Legislation?

I am also glad to find our brother C. C. Burleigh, is giving his testimony to the wholeheartedness, kindness and liberality of our Western Reserve Voting Abolitionists, who were formerly represented as the most unprincipled set of scamps, "that ever scoured the backs of women with a cow-hide." Let us cultivate a more catholic spirit—and wherever we find men truly and honestly at work, for the overthrow of the great wrong in our land, let us bid them a hearty God's speed, and let us leave the "graduals," and "tones," of our abolitionism to be passed upon, by posterity when the results of our actions, shall be made manifest. J. H.

In answer to J. H.'s question. We answer, Yes. "The Fugitive Slave Law in its object is 'legitimately constitutional.'" The compact provides for the recapture and return of Fugitive Slaves. The Fugitive Slave Law, does the same. Its manner of doing it is in contravention of principles contained in the written Constitution—but both contemplate the same object, the return of the Fugitive to his claimant, and both are to be repudiated.

We attempted no argument in the article referred to, and therefore, are not guilty of either "erroneous or ridiculous reasoning." Mr. Lewis after proving that the Whig and Democratic parties, support slavery, affirmed as an inference that to support those parties, was to support slavery. We, taking it for granted that the Union supports slavery—made application of Mr. Lewis' inference to himself. For we were unable then as we are now, to see, why it is not as really affording aid to slavery, to support a pro-slavery Union, as to support a pro-slavery party.

We have read over a half dozen times, J. H.'s *reductio ad absurdum*, and have tried to feel foolish about the predicament it places us in; but for our life we can't, because we don't see how it applies to any thing we have written. It does very well for his own analogy, which he attributes to us—but we beg leave to disclaim the paternity of anything analogous to it.

We have never for a moment been guilty of supposing that the purposes of this Union, as regards slavery were laudable, or for the establishment of justice. True, we did not attempt to prove the Union pro-slavery—and so must plead guilty to the charge of taking that question for granted. But that granted, or proved, and "good abolitionists," have no more business in the Union, than in the Whig Party.

The original purpose of the Union may have been either one thing or the other, and so may the purposes of the parties. Men have been accustomed to attribute "laudable purposes" to General Washington and Alexander Hamilton, in the organization of what has now degenerated into the Whig Party. So have also Thomas Jefferson, and his associates received commendation of their purpose in organizing the Democratic party.—But Free Soilers, when arraigning these parties, have reviewed their history, and in its whole light decided their character. They have sought for their present purposes and having learned them, have decided that they

were the enemies of freedom. So with the Union.

The character of one of the parties to the Union condemns it at once. The Union with slaveholders, formed to establish justice! What has justice to do with slavery? The only Union which slavery asks, or will consent to, is one for the overthrow of justice. Justice, does the Union ask! Yes, and grants it. Such justice as the Curtises, the Smiths and McAlisters, grant to the Simses, and Bouldings, and Cassandras of the North.

Did Whigs and Democrats pass the Fugitive Slave Laws—Annex Texas and Rob Mexico? They did it at the bidding of, and for the sake of the Union. What occasion had the North to perpetrate these outrages? But for the Union, Ohio would be to Kentucky, as Canada now is. We should not be in the deplorable condition, Mr. Lewis so graphically described as "destitute of one foot of free soil." Without this Union, we should have no Christiana homicides, or Syracusean rescues. We should not now be plunged back for centuries, under the despotism of High Commissioners and Star Chambers.—The necessity for these exists, not in Whig or Democratic Organizations; but back of that, in the voluntary confederacy of the North with the South. The character of the pro-slavery parties, has originated in the character of the Union. To belabor the former, while cherishing the latter, is as sapient a work, as to beat the leaves and fruit from the tree, with the hope of destroying its vitality, while carefully nurturing and cultivating its roots.

BREVITIES.

A number of the Cuban prisoners lately captured have been released.

Two culprits recently pardoned by the Governor of California have been seized and hung by the Vigilance Committee. Treason again.

The new canal route across the Isthmus of Darien, will not exceed forty-five miles.

Richmond, Va., has prohibited the sale of rum in its borders.

S. P. Chase has been nominated for the Presidency as a Democratic Candidate by a Vermont paper.

Sweden and Switzerland are the only European powers not owing a nation debt.

The Electric Telegraph is about to be established in Turkey.

Three hundred lives and one hundred vessels, are supposed to have been lost in a terrible gale off the coast of Nova Scotia on the 8th ult.

A company of disbanded Cuban volunteers under Gen. Smith, have arrived at San Antonio on their way to the seat of the Mexican Revolution.

New York has constructed only thirty railroads out of 150 chartered.

From 80,000 to 100,000 visitors have registered their names at Niagara Falls this season.

T. A. Plants and W. A. Rogers, Free Soil candidates for Treasurer of State and Attorney General, have declined.

Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister is travelling in Ireland.

The Institute for the blind at Louisville was burnt on the 30th ult.

Miss Ann S. Stephens, the authoress has just returned from a year's tour in Europe.

One of the vessels of the American Exploring Expedition, which was sent in search of Sir John Franklin has returned.

The Hutchinsons are now singing in Vermont.

There are 428 prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary.

Jenny Lind was to sing in Buffalo on the 15th and 16th inst.

Mr. Owen the Consul for Havana has been recalled.

The Boston Cheap Postage Association, has issued an address, advocating uniform and reduced rates of postage.

Mr. E. T. Nichols of Cleveland, has been appointed agent for the Western States for the sale of Philip's Fire Annihilator.

The Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are about putting the grading of the Mountain District under contract.

How's Cave 20 miles from Albany, N. Y. has been explored for eleven miles.

The soldier's blood makes the general's glory.

Godfried Kinkel, the German Patriot and Poet has arrived in Washington City.

THE ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH, is daily expected. The President has given orders to extend to him all military honors, at New York and other stations. And a grand dinner is to be given him at the President's House.

That is it. Feast and honor those who seek liberty in Austria, but hang by the score American citizens, who do the same thing at their own door.

COTTON MILLS SOUTH.—There are four Cotton Mills at Columbus Ga., employing 560 hands. At Woodville Miss., is a cotton factory with 400 spindles.

CONTENTIBLE.—The Episcopal Convention for New York refused to admit colored churches, to their ecclesiastical union, or to admit their delegates and clergy to seats in the convention. They have no objection to the fellowship of men-hunters and slave-holders.

Meetings at Westfield.

DEAR FRIEND ROBINSON: Few places better illustrate the effect of faithful Anti-Slavery preaching, than Westfield, in Medina County. Not many Summers ago, and sectarianism, and pro-slavery politics, held undivided sway. Indeed last year, religious influence was wielded with a good deal of power, and seemed inclined to contest the ground with us, for at least one battle more. But it was a vain hope.

We have recently held a short series of meetings in that place, and have witnessed the good results of former labors. The Presbyterians, Pilates, and the Baptist Herod, have entered into friendly relations, and together only hold one meeting in two weeks, and small enough at that. One half paid Minister, suffices for both; and even that arrangement can hold out but little longer. The people are beginning to see that a Church existing only in self-defence, (and not accomplishing even that object,) is not worth supporting. Revivals having ceased, there is nothing done, and men now see that to read good, was done in revivals. The pulpits have nothing more to say, and the people like sheep looking wishfully up, and finding themselves not fed by their shepherds, but only shorn, are turning away to better pasturage. The vitality and energy of the Old Church, are reappearing in quickened forms in the great moral, and philanthropic movements of the age, and Christ's sheep are hearing his voice calling them into the new work and service. In them, they are now working out their own salvation, and the redemption, and restoration of the Slaves and the World.

The Westfield Universalist Society have a minister, the Rev. Mr. Townor, who is apparently consecrating himself to the service of humanity, instead of set, with a worthy zeal.—Many of the abolitionists are aiding in his support, which probably affected the subscription to the fund of the Western Anti-Slavery Society somewhat. Still we raised between thirty and forty dollars; notwithstanding some of the ablest and most willing givers were out of town—and we also procured additional subscribers to the Bugle.

These western counties of the Reserve are a promising field. The people are worn out with their politics, and tired to death many of them, with their heartless, fruitless religion. With all their churches, ministers, missionaries, meetings and observances, there is a famine of the bread of life. "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

Yours, truly,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

Medina, Oct. 4, 1851.

Wisconsin.

The Democracy of Wisconsin have denounced the Freesoilers and declared for the Baltimore platform. Subsequently to this declaration the Freesoilers held a convention and adopted the following Resolutions.

Whereas, The democratic party of Wisconsin, after having, during its whole existence since the organization of the State, professed Freesoil principles, and pledged itself again and again to maintain them, at its recent State Convention at Madison, Sep. 10, violated all its promises, renounced all its distinguishing principles, and repudiated the doctrines of Free Soil as "pernicious, clamorous and disorganizing," and adopted in their stead the Baltimore platform of 1836, which denounces the introduction of the slave question into Congress, and its agitation among the people, as "dangerous to the stability and permanency of the Union," and

Whereas, The Slave power is now more defiant and exacting than ever, threatening the division of California, the absorption of more territory from Mexico, and the annexation of Cuba, and demanding as still more humiliating concessions from the North the recognition and establishment of slavery by the General Government, below the parallel of thirty six and a half degrees of latitude; and

Whereas, It becomes all the citizens of the Free States in this crisis, to present front against the further encroachment of the slaveholders;

The Difference.

William M. Padgett, the fellow who received the confidence of the colored people of Christiana and then betrayed them to the man thieves goes unpunished and unrebuked.

Samuel Williams, who carries a manly heart, though he wears a sable brow, is subject to a trial for his life because he imparted warning to the intended victims of the same kidnappers. It is treason to be punished with death to tell a man he is in danger of being kidnapped. This is a free country. Where else can a man be so freely threatened with a halter.

BOSTON COMMONWEALTH.—JOSEPH LYMAN, principal editor of the Boston Commonwealth, has retired from his connection with the paper—as has also John G. Palfrey, Correspondent Editor. The paper is still continued, by whom we are not informed.

FAIRER MATHEW: The proprietors of the Collins Line of Steamers have offered Fairer Matthew a free passage to Liverpool. He sails on the 25th inst. Catharine Hayes, the Irish songstress, is to give a concert in New York for his benefit previous to his departure.

From Frederick Douglass' Paper.

Gerrit Smith not a Presidential Candidate.

PETERBORO, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1851. DR. DOUGLASS: The newspapers have it that I accepted the nomination with which the Liberty Party Convention recently honoured me. It is entirely untrue that I accepted it. Another newspaper error is, that I declined the nomination, because it would embarrass me in my use of "means in various benevolent schemes." The report that I gave this foolish reason for declining the nomination, probably grew out of my remark that I was not willing to have my name used as a candidate. There are many newspaper mistakes respecting me. My rule is to let them pass. But the mistakes in the present instance I thought it well to correct. GERRIT SMITH.

Ma. Edw.

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Letter from J. Phillips.

LEESVILLE, Oct. 5th, 1851.

Mr. Editor: Mr. Walker has thrown before the public, a false reason for the formation of the new class in Leesville. The new class was not formed because "Sally Millisack, Polly and James Price, John and Samuel Holmes," sympathized with disunionists because of their Anti-Slavery; but because in the opinion of the brethren and sisters who compose the new class, the individuals above referred to, are giving their influence, and support to infidelity in its most dangerous forms.

Mr. Walker seems to think that we have done some new thing under the sun, in refusing to co-operate with those who entertain views hostile to those held by ourselves, upon what we esteem vitally important subjects. Is it possible that he has forgotten the time when he refused to endorse the Christian character of ministers of the same Church with himself, who used tobacco, when he declared upon the Conference floor, that he would not vote for the reception of the Apostle Paul into the Conference if he used tobacco—when he signed a written pledge to travel no circuit with a tobacco using preacher. Has Mr. W. forgotten that one of the great reasons why he left the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, was that many of the Wesleyans voted with the Liberty Party, and that he could not stay in the Convention without endorsing their Christian character. If he acted honestly in the cases referred to—is it not possible that Dempster, Thompson, and myself were equally honest when we with others, formed the new class—leaving "all the decent members" to meet by themselves. Or does Mr. W. think that mankind had no conscience since he ceased to be a Priest.

Leaving the new class for the present, I will notice what Mr. W. calls "the most flagrant act of meanness." And as I am the person referred to, I will say that it was known to this "decent member," so noted for his "liberality and hospitality," that I would give no support to that meeting—that I would not make myself, nor allow any body else, to make me responsible for the doings of the meeting. I have long since become satisfied that disunionists are not what they profess to be—that they possess a large share of what in wicked sectarians is called hypocrisy. It is not true that this "decent member" drove up to my door on the day of the Convention. It is not true that I "muttered" anything. It is not true that I turned my back upon this brother, and went up the steps to my house—as stated by Mr. Walker. Again "many times has that priest eat of that brother's bread, and then with all the malice of a demon, turn him from his door because he was an abolitionist." Upon this I remark that never in all my life, have I eaten of that "liberal brother's bread."

Neither was it because he was an abolitionist, that I refused to keep his horse if he called a refusal; but it was because I felt as James W. Walker felt, when he refused to be made responsible for, by giving support and encouragement to the sin of tobacco using, and voting &c., &c.

That man knows in his heart, that no such motive as that ascribed to me by Mr. W. ever influenced me in the case referred to—well does he know, that I do not believe him to be an abolitionist—and if he, or his horse never wants food until it is denied to them, on account of his abolitionism, he is safe for one hundred years to come. But that brother, nor any other brother shall make me responsible for the propagation of doctrines my soul abhors, by forcing me to contribute to their support.

Yours for fair dealings,
J. PHILLIPS.

A Good Proposition.

A correspondent of the True Democrat, written from Salem, says:

And, here, permit me to make a suggestion to our friends. If we really desire to accomplish our object speedily, we must go to work in better earnest, and occupy the field, not as we are now doing, merely at the approach of a political contest, when the candidates of the pro-slavery parties are in the field, and men are braced up against the arguments and appeals in behalf of freedom, by the various appliances brought to bear upon their minds at that time. The time then is unpropitious. But to manufacture 100,000 votes for freedom, in 1852, we must organize now, in every county and township of the State, and give the means which God has given us, freely. To accomplish this end, let a fund of \$2,000 be raised to employ two good, earnest, whole-souled, Christian abolitionists, who shall visit every township in this State, and present our cause in such a manner as Mr. Lewis presented it here yesterday, and the days of slavery dietation are numbered in Ohio. To accomplish this object, I will be one of seventy who shall furnish the means.

We hope there may be the 69 individuals found who will assume the responsibility of sending out the two whole-souled Christian abolitionists. The Infidel Abolitionists will most heartily rejoice.

Human nature is like a bad clock. It may go right now and then, or be made strike the hour, but its inward frame is to go wrong.—Rev. T. Adams.

That clock maker must have been a poor workman.

The Teacher's Institute at New Lisbon on Monday next, the 20th inst.

ALLEGED SLAVE DISCHARGED BY JUDGE DENNING.—A colored man was arrested in Harding County, in this State, a week or two since as an escaped slave from Kentucky. The arrest was made upon a warrant issued by a magistrate under the law of this State. The alleged slave was brought before Judge Denning on a writ of habeas corpus, and his discharge demanded on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law under which he had been arrested. Judge Denning, after hearing counsel on both sides, ordered his discharge.—Chicago Tribune.

The Conspiracy.

We devote a great portion of our paper today to the conspiracy now in progress against the conscience, liberty and lives of our citizens. It marks an era in our conflict. And yet the apathy of the grave is resting upon the press of this country. We have called it a conspiracy. And so it is—not a conspiracy by unreflecting individuals—but a conspiracy of the Executive and Judicial departments of the government, with all the resources and appliances of the nation in their hands.

The papers which have spoken out on this subject have placed their hope upon the jury that may try this case. But read the instruction of Kane and Grier to the Marshall. Recollect that the Marshall is in fact a party to the case—that his power was defied and successfully resisted, recollect what his character must be to be willing to do a Marshall's work—and you will know what was meant by the instructions of the judges.

Recollect all this and you will at once see that the jury is to be pulled, if possible by the Judges and the Marshall so as to effect a conviction.

The Cuban Expedition.

The following is the form of the bond issued by the Cuban Robbers, on the faith of which they raised the funds for the prosecution of their nefarious schemes. It develops fully the character of the enterprise.

From the National Intelligencer.

\$2,000.

No. 1111

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, That I, General Narciso Lopez, Chief of the "Patriotic Junta" for the promotion of the political interests of Cuba, established in the United States of North America, and the contemplated head of Provisional Government and Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary movement, about to be now undertaken through my agency and permissive authority, for the liberation of the people of Cuba from the tyranny and oppression to which they are now subject by the power of Spain, and to be presented by me till superseded by a superior Executive Officer, or such form of Government and authority as the people by their free will and choice shall prescribe, do, by these presents, to subserve the cause and object aforesaid, make and execute this obligation, on behalf of the people of Cuba, by whatever designation of nationality or form of body politic they shall hereafter assume, to wit:

I do, by these presents, for and on behalf of the said people of Cuba, and their successors in Government forever, and for value received, promise to pay to—, or bearer, in equal annual instalments at one, two, three, four and five years, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with six per cent, interest from date, payable ratably on each annual instalment, until both principal and interest be fully paid and discharged. And I, the said General Narciso Lopez, in virtue of the authority and for the promotion of the object aforesaid, do by these presents pledge to the said—, or bearer, the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and Government of Cuba, from whatever source be derived; and do further pledge the good faith of the people and Government of Cuba, in perpetuity, for the faithful and complete discharge of this obligation.

In testimony whereof, I, the said General Narciso Lopez, do hereto affix my signature and seal of the said Provisional Government, which is further witnessed by Ambrosio Jose Gonzalez and Jose Maria Sanchez Yznaga, members of said "Patriotic Junta," and the Hon. Cotesworth Pickney Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi.

This done and executed in the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, one of the United States of North America, on this 30th day of April, A. D. 1850. NARCISO LOPEZ.
J. Sanchez Yznaga,
Ambrosio Jose Gonzalez,
C. P. Smith.

Liberty Party Convention.

The New York Liberty Party Convention, which was in session at Syracuse, at the time of the arrest and rescue of Jerry, week before last, passed a series of resolutions, from which we select the following:

Resolved, That the fugitive slave law is no law, and conveys no authority to them who act under it, and hence, that they who act under it, are naked kidnappers, and are only less guilty than the political demons who enacted it, and the clerical demons who sanctify it.

Resolved, That the recent shooting of kidnappers in Pennsylvania, goes to inspire the hope that multitudes of our colored brethren, both at the North and South, will be long, often resistance to their mean and murderous oppressors; for although Liberty Party men disagree among themselves as to the form of the resistance, they all agree in the principle of resistance; for although while some of them believe that nothing short of the deadly weapons will be an effective form of resistance, others of them believe that a simple and stern refusal to obey the tyrants who task and lash them at the South, and the tyrants who chase them at the North, will be no less effectual; all of whom do, nevertheless, believe that resistance—unflinching resistance—resistance, at whatever cost, is what is lacking to confound and conquer these tyrants, and to win the admiration and sympathy of the world.

Resolved, That if it was wrong in the men of Pennsylvania to shoot, in order to save themselves from slavery, it was infinitely more wrong in the men of the Revolution to shoot, in order to save themselves from taxation, and that, hence, they who are for punishing these men of Pennsylvania, do virtually take the ground that Bunker Hill and Washington monuments perpetuate the memory of American criminals, instead of American worthies.

Resolved, That if our first shedding of blood against oppressive British laws was glorious, then is the first shedding of blood against the infernal fugitive slave law especially more glorious; and that if Lex-

ington, Concord, and Bunker Hill merit immortality, unspeakably more does CHRISTIANITY merit it.

Whereas, There are anti-slavery men who join in public demonstrations of respect to Fillmore and Webster and other such conspicuous and murderous enemies of the human race; therefore,

Resolved, That we would abate the pro-slavery exultation over this humiliating inconsistency by publishing the fact, that these anti-slavery men are not of the Garrison type, nor of the Liberty Party type, but only of the free soil type.

On the morning after the rescue, the Convention assembled at 9 o'clock. A large audience was present, when Gerrit Smith presented the following resolutions. By a note from Gerrit Smith, which we publish to-day it will be seen that the Liberty Party have no candidate for the Presidency. But from these resolutions, it will be seen that they have something better manly hearts, and will sternly bent upon maintaining the right.

Gerrit Smith offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, Daniel Webster, that base and infamous enemy of the human race, did, in a speech, of which he delivered himself in Syracuse, last spring, exultingly and insultingly predict, that fugitive slaves would yet be taken away from Syracuse, and even from anti-slavery Conventions in Syracuse; and, whereas, the attempt to fulfil this prediction was delayed until the first day of October, 1851, when the Liberty Party of the State of New York were holding their Annual Convention in Syracuse; and, whereas, the attempt was defeated by the majestic and mighty uprising of two thousand five hundred brave men, before whom the half-dozen kidnappers were but "as tow;" therefore,

Resolved, That we rejoice that the city of Syracuse—the anti-slavery city of Syracuse—the city of anti-slavery Conventions—our beloved and glorious city of Syracuse—still remains undisturbed by the fulfillment of the satanic prediction of the satanic Daniel Webster.

Resolved, That the gratitude of our hearts goes out to the God of the oppressed for the defeat of this attempt to repress a poor brother into the horrors and hell of slavery; and that, although we are pleased to know, that the outraged and indignant people spared the life of every one of the kidnappers, we, nevertheless, feel bound to declare, that, if any class of criminals deserve to be struck down in instant death, it is kidnappers.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the enactment of the "Fugitive Slave Law," and the general acquiescence in it, under the influence of devil-prompted speeches of politicians and devil-prompted sermons of priests, give fearful evidence that this is a doomed and damned nation; we, nevertheless, cannot forbear to derive some little hope from the recent resistance to kidnappers in Pennsylvania, and from the resistance to them, yesterday, in Syracuse, that a patient and long-suffering God has not left this superlatively wicked nation to perish.

Resolved, That every fresh demonstration of the character and claims of slavery serves to bind the principles of the Liberty Party still closer and closer to our hearts; and to make it more manifest, that we have no right to vote for any person for civil office—however high or however low may be the office—who is not an out and out abolitionist.

What They Fear.

Some of the Hunker presses of the Law and order sort, who go for obedience to, and the enforcement of the Fugitive Law, are a little startled by Judge Kane's extension of the crime of treason. They have some vague idea that there are some liberties to be sustained, as well as laws to be supported. But after all, their apprehensions on the score of their freedom, are quite overbalanced by their fears, lest law should be hopelessly prostrated. Their apprehensions are not so much for the security of their own liberties, as for the curtailment of those of others. They must of all fear the fugitive will not be reclaimed, and those who would befriend him punished in the penitentiary or on the gallows. It is the "wisdom of indicting them for treason," they especially question, fearing that the severity of the measures proposed, may secure their acquittal, while, had they been indicted for riot and murder, they might have reasonably hoped for imprisonment and a hanging.

The Journal of Commerce after showing that resistance to any officer of government, night on the principles of Judge Kane be construed as treason, and affirming the entire novelty of the definition, says:

The reader will see, therefore, why we deem the indictment of these men for treason unwise. It appears to us a novel and unnecessarily stringent application of the principles of law, such as to excite some jealousy in the popular mind. This embraces the difficulty of conviction, and a failure to convict of the principal crime will mar the moral effect of the entire action of the Government in defence of the supremacy of the law.

With men guilty of such a crime as that perpetrated at Christiana, and for those who prompted the criminals, and have since endeavored to deprive their crime of its truly malignant character, we have no sympathy. We would have them punished and punished promptly and severely. If men acting under the sanction of a law which they choose they can repeal, are to be shot down in open day by the colored population of these free states, (finding, however, instigators and associates in crime among white men,) it is high time that the law should put forth its strength in stern rebuke and retribution, and this we trust will be done rigorously and efficiently, without fear or favor. No mob can be permitted to trample law under its foot and murder its officers or civilians who assist them. Let law be supreme, let such violators of law reap their just deserts, but in achieving this let the expounders of law take heed that they do not overstep those principles, the observance of which is the bulwark of freedom.

Leesville Convention and Fair.

We have just received the account of this Convention and Fair, signed by the officers of the meetings, J. W. Adams, President, and J. N. Meek, Secretary. We must decline the publication of the entire article as the details have already appeared in our columns. They highly commend the efforts of Messrs. Pillsbury and Walker, and especially those of Miss Holley. Our friends in Leesville manifest an energy and zeal worthy of all commendation, and one we hope may be imitated. Speaking of the Fair they say: "The efforts put forth, (in fear and trembling) eventuated in nerving anew those engaged to the work. There will be another Fair held, mark that! And one thing at least will be demonstrated, viz, that though our host is small, it is resolved that we will 'never give up.' We will not feel envious of those who may excel us in this matter, yet we tell them, that, (according to our ability,) our motto shall be, 'Leesville before the world!'" We invite the Anti-Slavery females every where, to excel ours if they dare! and we will 'try again.'"

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let the counsel of each to the other be that, "THEY GO FORWARD."

The Salem Institute.

The Salem Institute closed its fall term this week. We listened with pleasure the other evening to a lecture to the Physiological Class by Dr. Mack. The Dr. is an excellent lecturer—thoroughly master of his subject and with the best means for its illustration. We refer our readers to Mr. McLane's advertisement in our columns for particulars in regard to the winter term.

Marlboro Union School.

The winter term of the Marlboro Union School will commence on Monday the 17th of November. Mr. ALFRED HOLBROOK, whose experience and success as a teacher place him in the first rank of instructors, has been engaged as Principal. He has an extensive and excellent chemical and philosophical apparatus. A new and commodious house has been erected and is now ready for occupancy. This arrangement will afford a rare chance for the improvement of the youth of Marlboro and vicinity. Further particulars will be given by the Trustees in a circular they are about to issue.

Southey said to a low-spirited friend Translating Tristram Shandy into Hebrew, and you will be a happy man."

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.
Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.
Timothy Woodworth, Littlefield, Medina co., O.
Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio.
T. E. Bonner, Adrian, Michigan.
Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co.
Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co.
H. D. Smalley, Randolph, Portage Co.
Mrs. C. M. Latham, Troy, Gauga. Co., O.

Western Anti-Slavery Fair.

From the history of the last two years, it is evident that there has been no period in the Anti-Slavery enterprise, that has demanded more persevering activity than the present.

When Slavery, alarmed by the agitation that has been created in the public mind against it, has monopolized the Federal government, and enlisted the greater part of the priests and politicians in its defence; and while the great body of the northern people either advocate the enforcing of the iniquitous fugitive slave law, or regard it with profound indifference it is of the utmost importance that Abolitionists should be untiring in their exertions, and unceasing in their efforts to eradicate the monster curse of slavery from the world.

But in order to effect any object, it is necessary to use the requisite means, and the undersigned believe that Fairs are very effective as a subordinate instrumentality.

They not only assist greatly in procuring the needful pecuniary means to prosecute the cause, but they bring numbers of persons who are opposed and those who are indifferent within an Anti-Slavery influence during the time they are held; and the social intercourse connected with them, serves to keep alive the zeal and energy of those engaged in them.

We therefore earnestly invite all persons, without regard to any distinctions, to unite with us in holding a FAIR in SALEM commencing on the 31st of December and continuing through the following day. We hope there will be a variety of articles prepared suitable for New Years presents.

To the women we would say send us every variety of wearing apparel and all kinds of fancy articles. To the Farmers, let us have the products of your farms and dairies, and to the Mechanic and Artisan give us articles of your handiwork. In short, every thing that is useful or beautiful, that will subserve the wants or please the fancy will be most thankfully received. The funds arising therefrom shall be devoted to the dissemination of Anti-Slavery Truth, through the agency of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

EMILY ROBINSON, ELIZABETH LEASE,
JULIA CLEVELAND, MARIA T. SHAW,
EMILY DEMING, S. H. GILBREATH,
SARAH BOWEN, SALLIE B. GOVE,
SARAH N. McMILLAN, H. M. DICKINSON,
ANGELINA S. DEMING, ANN E. DICKINSON,
MARGARET HISE, REBECCA A. GREINER,
JANE M. TRESCOTT, LAURA BARNARD,
RACHEL TRESCOTT, LYDIA HISE,
MARY GILBERT, ANNA WILSON,
ELIZABETH GIBBS, CAROLINE GIBBS,
ESTHER ANN LUKENS, ANNE GARRETTSON,
ANNA G. SHREVE.

CHICAP.—One of the Courts out West, a paper says, has decided that a man may whip his wife for one dollar—kiss any girl for five dollars—and bite off his neighbor's nose or ears for ten dollars.

The piano-forte was invented at Florence about the year 1711. Other accounts, however, make it a German invention of 1717.

THE STEAMER EMPIRE CITY FROM NEW ORLEANS, via Havana, arrived at New York, on the 7th inst. She brings 120 passengers and \$350,000 in gold dust.

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Job Printing Establishment, BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO.

The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of PLAIN and FANCY PRINTING, in a style warranted to give satisfaction and at the lowest living prices.
HUDSON.
(Office Back of Trevel's Book Store, Salem, O.)

SALEM INSTITUTE.

THE next term of this Institution will commence October 27th, 1851, and continue 19 weeks. Tuition per quarter, 11 weeks, from \$3.00 to \$5.00; with moderate extra charges for the French, German and Italian Languages, Painting and Drawing.

A full course of lessons in Penmanship will be given during the term by Mr. J. W. Lusk, Also, a series of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology by Dr. R. H. Mack, of which pupils may have the advantage on very moderate terms.

Board can be had in private families at \$1.25 per week.

For further information address
WM. McCLAIN, Principal,
Salem, Col. Co., O., Oct. 11, 1851.

NEW BOOKS.

AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE.
Five Doors East of the Town Hall.

The subscriber has just received, and has constantly on hand, a large assortment of Medical, Classical, Scientific, Miscellaneous and School Books. Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Bankers Cases, Stationary and PAPER HANGINGS.

Also, A general assortment of Toys and Fancy Articles. All of which will be sold low for Cash. Pedlars and country dealers supplied with Stationery on the most liberal terms.

J. McMILLAN,
Successor to Barclay & Whinery,
October 11, 1851.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

6000 SIDES SPANISH & SLAUGHTER SOLE LEATHER.—3000 Slaughter Patra Hides; with a large stock of Oil, Curries' Tools, and every article in the line.

Also, 200 cases Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of Massachusetts Manufacture, all of which will be sold at prices entirely satisfactory to purchasers.

J. H. CRITTENDEN,
Cleveland, Sept. 29, 1851.

More About Quilting.

Mr. Editor: We have taken up the pen some ten or a dozen times lately, to write on Abolitionism, and as often have we committed the scroll to the fire, under this impression, to wit: That the whole truth was not revealed according to our design.

We have now abandoned the idea of writing anything, but are going to stick to the "Diggings" awhile yet, with the feeling that the patrons of our old ship will stay with us, as we are determined to please. Our New England cables us to do work twice as fast as formerly; consequently we can do off trunks of 10 and 20 bushels while the horses bait, and have lots of room for new customers.

Steam Mill, one-fourth of a mile West of Salem.
E. K. SMITH,
August 30th, 1851.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, consisting of 55 acres of land, well improved. The Farm is situated two miles south of Salem, near the Lisbon Road. The improvements are a Frame House, with a good well of water near the door, also a good Log Barn.

THOMAS TEAGARDEN,
August 30th, 1851.

NEW-YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 LIBERTY STREET,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU-STREET,
NEAR THE POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Stock Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Goods and Prices, and as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers.

Puffings, and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves, and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Raviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Grapes, Lises, Tiaras, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mitts.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American and Italian STRAW GOODS.

July, 1851.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of the "New Constitution" which has been, by the people of Ohio adopted, the term of office of the undersigned, will cease on the second Monday of February, 1852.—Being desirous of collecting the cost due to myself and others previous to the expiration of my term without incurring the expense of a new election, I take this method of giving notice to all who know themselves delinquent, that unless these costs are paid previous to the first day of January, A. D. 1852, that execution will be issued in such cases without respect to person.

I think the community generally will bear testimony that during my term of office, so far as within my power, I have carefully avoided any accumulation of costs to litigant parties, and have not issued execution unless in cases where my orders so do were promissory. I hope, therefore, that those persons who know themselves indebted either as principal or security, as Executors, Administrators or as Guardians, will promptly respond to this call and thereby save themselves further costs and myself and successor in office, the unpleasant task of issuing execution.

S. B. McKENZIE,
Clerk of Court of Common Pleas,
Clerk's Office, Common Pleas, July 14, 1851

THE BUGLE.

Woman's Rights Convention.

Pursuant to a call previously issued, a Convention to consider the rights and duties of woman, met in a barn, one mile east of Chesterfield, Morgan Co., Ohio, September 16, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion, the following officers were appointed: Frances D. Gage, of McConnellsville, President; Sarah Kirk, of Chesterfield, Vice President; and Lydia Ann Kirk, and Martha Pickett, Secretaries. An able address was delivered by Frances D. Gage, upon the political rights of woman, setting forth in a clear and elaborate manner, the wrong, which is practiced upon her and through her upon society generally by her present cramped and degraded position.

Several series of resolutions were presented by Mary M. Corner, F. D. Gage, H. Little, L. A. Kirk and sisters. The following committee was appointed to take charge of the resolutions, draw a summary, and report to the afternoon session. Louisa Patterson, James Hambleton, H. Brewster, Aquila M. Kirk, H. M. Little, Thile Mathews and L. A. Kirk.

Adjourned to half past one.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention met at half past one, Frances D. Gage in the chair. James Hambleton, on behalf of the committee, reported the following resolutions, which were read, and laid on the table.

PREAMBLE.

Believing woman to be a rational and responsible being, endowed by the Creator with the same wants and emotions as man, out of which wants and emotions grow all natural rights, and that her sphere of action though differing somewhat from man's, is still equal to it in point of necessity and usefulness, therefore

Resolved, That man in placing woman as an inferior, socially, politically, educationally, pecuniarily and intellectually, has done to her, and through her to the human race a great wrong.

Resolved, That God in constituting woman the mother of mankind, made her a living providence to produce, nourish, guide, guard and govern, his best and noblest work from helpless infancy to adult years; that he endowed her with faculties amply sufficient for the performance of her great work, that he requires of her the full development of those faculties, and that without that full development, she cannot do all her duty.

Resolved, That since every human being has an individual sphere, and that is the largest they are capable of filling, no portion of the human family has a right to determine what is the proper sphere of another.

Resolved, That woman does not now, and cannot under the present social, political, pecuniary and physical relations of society, arrive at the full development of her faculties: We, therefore, demand for her, an equality with man, in all the above named privileges and restrictions.

Resolved, That the laws of property as affecting married persons should be revised.

Resolved, That we urge upon parents the importance of preparing their daughters for the glorious era upon which they are entering, by giving them a more thorough mental discipline.

Resolved, That we urge upon females the adoption of any trade or profession for which they may have an inclination and capacity.

Resolved, That it is important, that females make efforts to acquire wealth, and retain it, whether married or single, in their own possession.

Resolved, That we use our influence towards annihilating the idea that natural labor is degrading, when necessary for a subsistence, or for the acquisition of property.

Resolved, That any immoral influence should be considered as indecent and reprehensible, in males as in females.

Resolved, That as we believe the present social customs and usages, of society, are injurious to the mental and physical development of woman; it is our duty, as wives and mothers, to look closely into the causes of the present weakness and delicacy of both mind and body of our sex; which render them unfit for their duties as wives and mothers, and to endeavor to remove these causes even at the cost of making war upon established customs and usages.

Resolved, That as laws owe their efficacy to the consent of the governed, and taxation without representation is acknowledged to be unjust; therefore, there can be no just cause why the elective franchise should be alone enjoyed by men, withholding it from women, and presuming to let her judge in regard to the propriety of her co-operating in the affairs of State.

Resolved, That as no important movement can be made without firm determination and untiring effort; that we will shrink from no opposition, but earnestly press our claim to equality, regardless of the scoffs of the ignorant, and the jeers of those who suppose that power is justice.

Addresses were then read by H. M. Little and L. A. Kirk. Mary T. Corner read a very appropriate communication from Elizabeth Wilson of Caliz. Mary T. Corner, being called upon addressed the meeting in her peculiarly winning manner, setting forth in a graphic style the disparity between the opportunities of males and females to obtain a thorough education, and producing from history, many instances of women who had risen to eminence, by their great exertions, and showing that where their opportunities were less limited they did not fall short of men in the acquisition of knowledge, and proper use of it.

The resolutions were then taken up separately, read and discussed by Mary T. Corner, H. M. Little, F. D. Gage, James Hambleton, Philo Mathews, Elias Bundy, John Hiett, and others, and all passed without a dissenting voice. Though limited time gave but little opportunity for long speeches, there were ideas expressed, and home truths given, which will not soon be forgotten by the large and respectable audience assembled. By motion of Francis D. Gage should be published.

By motion of Elias Bundy, a vote of thanks was tendered to Elizabeth Todd for the use of her barn to hold the Convention in. The Secretary was instructed to take charge of the minutes, and have them published in the county papers.

Convention then adjourned.

For The Bugle.

RANDOLPH, Oct. 4, 1851.

FRIED MARIUS: I send you a few lines from the pen of Phebe F. formerly of this place, now an inhabitant of the Spirit World. Should you deem them worthy of publication, it would give me, and many others of her numerous friends, much pleasure to see them in The Bugle. Yours, truly,

H. D. SMALLEY.

Plead for the Slaves.

O plead for the Slaves, for the down-trodden Slaves, Who are held in the clutches of hard-hearted knaves.

O plead, ever plead, with full purpose of heart, That Slavery's foul stain from our land may depart.

Are the hearts of our countrymen harder than steel, That we cannot persuade them, and make them to feel?

Ah no; gentle words would soon open their ears, And just measures well planned, will quiet their fears.

Only make it appear how much better 'twould be, If our far famed land once more could be free.

O show them that Slavery has blighted their soil; Turned their gold into dross, and their silver to foil;

And if fruitful they ever would hope to become They must feel for the Slave, they must plead for the dumb.

But should they persist in the enslaving of man, The free of the North must then try a new plan,

Arouse from their slumbers and make them resolve, That their union with Slavery they soon will dissolve;

Let the line—"Mason and Dixon's" be the wall of partition, And those South of this line, will soon go to perdition.

From the Essex County Freeman.

Long Hair.

Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, of Rowley, a Puritan of the straightest sect, who flourished in the middle of the 17th century, was a valiant enemy of long hair. In 1647, 8 mo. 4 day, he preached before the Magistrates and Deputies at the Synod in Cambridge, when, it is said, "He reprobated the great oppressions in the country, &c., and other things amiss, as long hair, &c.—Divers were offended at his zeal in some of these passages." Some ancient papers in Salem, says the Genealogical Register, mention the following: "Three reasons why Mr. Ezekiel Rogers, of Rowley, would not make Ezekiel, son of Nathaniel, his heir. 1. Because he refused to dwell with him. 2. Because he would not keep at the College, though there he would have maintained him. 3. Because he spoke to his mother to have his hair cut, but could not get it done." In his will he protested against long hair as follows: "I do also protest against all the evil fashions and guises of this age, both in apparel and that general disguisement of long ruff-like hair, a custom most generally taken up at that time, when the grave and modest wearing of hair was a part of the reprobation of Christ, as appears by the term of roundheads, and was carried on with a high hand, notwithstanding the known offence of many godly persons, and without public expression of their reasons for any such liberty taken."

An angry controversy arose in the Church, during the middle ages, upon the question whether the hair should be worn in a peaked form (like Ossian E. Dodge's we presume) or whether round, or cut of altogether. The hair was held in high esteem in patriarchal times, when the Jewish men were accustomed to anoint it with sweet incense, and the women to sprinkle it with gold dust.—In the Mohammedan religion the hair is a sacred thing, and the Ishmaelites woman kisses her husband's beard in token of affection, and the child also kisses his father's beard in the same spirit.

The Romans and Greeks wore long flowing hair, and the latter nation swore their most solemn oaths by touching it. The ancient kings of Persia valued it very highly, so that they used to ornament it with gold thread. The ancient Chinese adorned it in the same way, and fancied that they should be drawn up to heaven by their long hair. Hence they endured the hardships of a long and cruel war before submitting to the decree of the Tartars that they should be shaved close to the skull. And even to this day they retain their high regard for the long hair. The Russians also adored long hair, and when Peter the Great ordered the barbers of the Empire to reduce its length, the tonsorial "reform" came near causing a revolution, and was only accomplished at the point of the razor, the knights of the shears receiving orders to cut it at all events, peacefully if they could, forcibly if they must. Alexander the Great experienced similar difficulties, when, after having tamed Bucephalus, he turned himself to the greater task of taming the Macedonian race for long hair. But he succeeded. So in Rome, the authorities set themselves against long hair, and when the fashions of short hair was introduced, and the patricians shaved every day, the innovation was made popular by formal visit of the aristocracy.

Men cling with tenacity to every hair of their head. What a prodigious excitement has been occasioned in the English and American navies when orders have been issued to shave off the moustache!

Even now we notice a paragraph, going the rounds of the papers, setting forth that the officers of the English navy and army defend the moustache on the ground that it is favorable to health! It is said to protect the nostrils from the malaria of sickly countries! What would good old Ezekiel Rogers say if he were to come to life and promenade Broadway or Washington street, and see the "whiskered" foreigners and the fierce Hussars, which foreign fashions and American mimicry have introduced in such large numbers? He would surely institute an anti-long-hair society at once, and commence a new crusade against whiskers, goatees, moustaches and soap locks. We sympathize more or less with the spirit of Ezekiel Rogers.

Republic of Sierra Madre.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 12th instant thinks that the failure of the Cuban Expedition will help on the new "Republic of Sierra Madre," proposed to be carved out of the Northern Provinces of Mexico. It regards this as a fixed fact, and then gives a clear intimation of further unlawful enterprises against Cuba, which are to be made dependant upon it. We have seen nothing in print, even in regard to this Cuban matter, more fraught with wilful madness and reckless lust of conquest than the following propositions and argument of the Houston papers:

"Whatever may be the power of the General Government to prevent the Cuban volunteers from prosecuting their expedition, it cannot prevent its citizens from emigrating to the Northern Provinces of Mexico. In one or two months the new Government of the Sierra Madre Republic will in all probability be organized, and an army capable of maintaining its independence against the whole power of the Central Government of Mexico will display its victorious banners in the valley of the Rio Grande. When the new Republic is established, who is to prevent the victorious troops who have achieved its independence fitting out in their own ports, and under their own flag, an expedition capable of subverting the power of old Spain in Cuba? If this Republic were at this time established, who can doubt that an army of five thousand volunteers could be concentrated at Tampico or Matamoros to aid the Cuban patriots?"

A brief Telegraphic bulletin, the truth of which we cannot vouch, mentions that the first movement against the Mexican Provinces has been so far successful that the insurgents have seized the public funds and marched to join Carranjal, who is designated as the leader of the intended revolution. The Philadelphia Ledger supposes that the term "insurgents" means "Texan volunteers," and adds that "this movement appears pretty much of the same character as that against Cuba. The revolution commences on this side of the Mexican Boundary, and is to be followed up by the Mexicans on the other side, on the arrival of the volunteers."—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Liberty for Slaveholders.

Mr. John Cornutt, a citizen of Grayson County, Va., a Virginian and a Slaveholder, had somehow imbibed the "fanatical" notion that it is wrong to hold human beings as chattels, to deny them any education, to force them to work all their lives for a rude subsistence to flog them when they are slow, to sell wives away from husbands, and children from mothers, and to kill any who dare resist the master's will. In short, Mr. Cornutt, though surrounded from birth with all the blessings of the "patriarchal institution," had become such a "fanatic" that he could not perceive them—a blindness which impells us to apprehend that he has not been a regular reader of "The New-York Express for the Union."

Whereupon, while he is quietly at work on his farm, a mob surrounds him and demands that he shall "renounce his Abolition sentiments." He cannot do it—he might as well renounce the sun's shining. So they proceed to strip him, tie him to a tree and whip him until he is frightened and tortured into assenting to anything they exact, even to his own exile from the State. "And the Committee is off in pursuit of others."

Such is the liberty enjoyed by citizens and slaveholders in democratic Virginia, which cherishes so profound a horror of the Alien and Sedition laws. We make a great ado (not unreasonably) about Italian despotism, but where is it more atrocious than this?—Tribune.

Evils of Land Monopolies in Canada.

We have recently published proceedings of conventions of Christian, in which resolutions were passed condemnatory of Land Monopoly. The Catholics of Canada have taken up the subject, and twelve priests of lower Canada, have issued an address in which they say Land Monopoly is the chief cause that is driving the population of Lower Canada to the United States. Lower Canada is rich in soil, timber, and water-power, with hundreds of miles square unpeopled, and the descendants of old scattered settlers leaving their native land, and seeking a home in a foreign country. The causes that impede settlement are thus stated by the twelve priests:

"The high price of land; the burdensome conditions imposed by certain great proprietors; occasionally the utter impossibility of acquiring land inasmuch as the proprietor is unknown; and the want of roads and free communications by land and water. But the master evil is this, that a large part of the Eastern Township lands has fallen into the hands of a small number of proprietors, whose only aim is speculation."

The density of the land monopolists are thus described in the address:

"In the hands of certain of them (the monopolists) a farm becomes a very small. A man takes possession of it, in good faith, buoyant with hope, heedless of the fate which awaits him. Too soon, after a few years' occupation, does he find out the trap into which he has fallen, and is driven forth in rags and poverty. Another succeeds to his hopes and his disappointments. These we may be told, are the exceptions—that, such barbarity is not the common law. Unhappily facts in our possession vouch but too well for its prevalence."

Land is held by these monopolists at from \$3.50 to \$5 or \$10 an acre. Some of them own as much as 10,000 acres each, obtained at an early period either as free grants, or at a merely nominal price. Ejections for non-payment of the exorbitant rates demanded are frequent, and whole families are turned homeless into the forest. Land Monopoly is the giant evil of the 19th century.—Telesto Republican.

THE SYRACUSE SLAVE HUNT.—The Syracuse Daily Standard, (Democratic) of Oct. 2d, in describing the rescue of the slave "Jerry" says, "The immense crowd of people, amounting to 10,000, dashed down the doors of the police office and carried out the fugitive. The people of Syracuse have shown themselves true friends of Freedom."—Daniel Webster's prophecy has been fulfilled over the left.

Daniel has probably learned by this time that nothing is easier than for him to be mistaken.

Oh Sing to me Softly, my Sister.

BY MRS. L. N. NICHOLS.

Oh, sing to me softly, my sister,
And smile on me, darling to-night,
For my soul is encompassed by darkness,
And shut from the kingdom of light.

I walk in life's valley of shadows,
Where the fountain's low murmers are still,
Where swiftly through the gray mist and vapor,
Are gliding pale phantoms of ill.

Thy voice, like the clear throat of silver,
That winds through the still grassy lane,
Shall steal through my heart's silent chambers,
And waken their music again.

Far away from the clouds of thy present,
In the den of Memory's isle,
What visions of peace and of beauty,
Shall my spirit of sadness beguile!

Once more I will rove with sweet fancies,
And think the sweet thoughts of child,
Once more I will gather Youth's roses,
The fairer because they are wild.

And the light which I know is immortal,
That shone on your life's dewy hour,
Shall steal from thy chrysaline portal,
And brighten fair memory's bower.

Then sing to me softly my sister,
And pour out thy heart in the strain,
Till I dream that the beautiful voices
Of childhood are singing again.

So my heart shall grow better and purer,
And strength to us both shall be given,
To work out a priceless salvation,
And sing with our children in Heaven.

Ironton and the Iron Railroad.

Dr. C. Briggs, the President of the Iron Railroad, is now in our City. He has been east and purchased a locomotive which will soon be placed on the road, ten miles of which will be in operation this Fall. Ironton will then be the depot for eight blast furnaces and a large amount of bituminous coal.

This Young City of the Iron region is not yet old enough to have its name on the maps, but the day is fast approaching. Its location is beautiful and beautiful, on the banks of the Ohio, in Lawrence County, O., one hundred and forty miles above Cincinnati. Two years since, the ground upon which it is built was a farm, covered with fields of wheat and corn, and even now traces of the plough and hoe are visible in all the streets and alleys.

One year since the town contained about five hundred inhabitants, last April about one hundred; and now not less than one thousand two hundred. It boasts of a weekly newspaper—the Ironton Register, the Iron Bank of Ironton, two saw mills, one of the largest foundries in the West, an extensive rolling mill, and machine shop and foundry in progress of erection; twelve stores, three respectable hotels, four physicians, three clergymen, five organized churches—Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Reformed Methodist and United Brethren—and a good system of public schools under the supervision of competent teachers.

The progress of this town is almost without a parallel even in the West, where towns spring up in a day. In the short space of twenty-four months a population of one thousand two hundred souls has been collected who enjoy all the advantages of an old settled place. This remarkable growth is owing to causes with which the public is not generally acquainted.

1. The location is in the heart of one of the richest iron regions in the world. Thirty-four blast furnaces are in operation within a circle of twenty-five miles.

2. Most of the proprietors are men of influence and wealth. Their aggregate annual income is about \$100,000. And as they have means and facilities they are determined to build up a large manufacturing town. With this view they have appropriated lots for schools, churches, County and other public buildings; and have even given sites for the erection of manufacturing establishments.

It is a temperance town. There is not a grog shop in the place. All conveyances of property have been made up on the express condition that no intoxicating drinks shall ever be sold there. Hence the high character of the population for industry, intelligence, and moral worth.

It is the terminus of the iron railroad, which when completed will pass for fifty miles through the iron and coal district to its connection with the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad.

With all these influences and advantages, the rapid growth of Ironton is no marvel. It could not have been otherwise.—Cleveland True Democrat.

A Mountain in Motion.

We find in our German papers an account of a singular catastrophe, which we translate for the Tribune. Above the District of Magyarakarek, in the south-western portion of Transylvania, there are two mountains Venyikes and Geleszas. The district lies on a slope of the two mountains, which are from 800 to 1,000 feet high, opposite a kettle-shaped hollow. On the 13th of August, the Geleszas began to move, and forced the Venyikes, which is about four miles from Magyarakarek, so near to that District that it is now scarcely twenty paces distant, and threatens to destroy the whole valley. The motion of the mountain continued from midnight on the 13th to noon on the 15th of August, and during this time it occasioned great damage through a space of about one-third of a mile in length and nearly quarter of a mile in breadth.

The fields beneath and around the mountain, which in this place were covered with a harvest of uncommon beauty, were precipitated into the depths, and instead of their huge rocks now rise against the sky. No one would know the place. No one knows where was his own field—the two parts of a plowed field, which were torn asunder, are often found at the distance of two miles from each other, with a bottomless abyss between them. The population of the place, numbering about 800 souls, are encamped with their property on a mountain lying within the District, and expect the next calamity in a state of great depression.

Western Farmers' Insurance Company, OF NEW LISBON, OHIO.

This Company was organized, and commenced issuing Policies the first of May, 1850. And, although it has been in operation but about eight months, we are able to report as follows:

Whole number of Policies issued, 2,000
" amt. of property insured, \$1,616,100
" amount of Premium Notes, 8,479
" " of Cash Premiums, 5,891
" " of losses, 760

Balance of Cash Premiums above losses, 5,131
From the above it will be seen that we already number more members than most of the Mutual Insurance Companies that have been in operation for the last ten years, and have more Cash on hand than any other Company in the State on so small an amount of risk. The astonishing success with which this Company has met is good evidence that it is one of the best institutions in the country; and it is believed that it stands unrivalled for liberality and fair dealing.

DIRECTORS:
NOAH FREDERICK, ARTHUR DUBBICK,
ALEXANDER PATTERSON, EDWARD POWERS,
JOSEPH ORR.

OFFICERS:
N. FREDERICK, Pres't. J. M. GILMAN, Vice Pres't.
J. MCCLYMONT, Treasurer. LEVI MARTIN, Sec.
WM. J. BRIGIT, General Agent.

Salem Steam Engine Shop & Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain Engines for any purpose to call before contracting elsewhere.

REFERENCES.
J. P. Story, Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wis.
James Herlick, Twinsburg, Summit Co., Ohio.
Mr. Tappan, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.
Stov & Taff, Braceville, Trumbull County, O.
Moor & Johnson, McConnellsville, Morgan Co., O.
Wm. Hambleton, Painesville, Morgan Co., O.
Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O.
J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County, O.
Jordan & Co., Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O.
John Wetmore, Canfield, Mahoning County, O.
THO'S SHARP & BROTHERS,
Salem, May 30, 1851.

Every Body Look this Way!!

HAVING moved and re-fitted our Shop, we feel safe in saying that we will be able to give entire satisfaction in the way of

Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Shampooing, to all of our old customers, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.
With Razors sharp, and chairs that's easy.—In shaving we'll be sure to please ye;
Combs that's really, with scissors keen,
We cut your hair both sleek and clean;
If your head is coated with dandruff,
Give us a trial with our shampooing stuff,
And if you doubt at all and wish to see,
Call at Amblers Block, just number three!
LEE & JOHNSON.
Salem, April 12, 1851.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, a small Farm, consisting of Sixty Acres of first rate land, situated two miles North East of Salem. There are upon the premises a Log House and small Barn and one of the best veins of coal in the neighborhood. The property is that formerly held by Dr. Saml. Ball. Indisputable titles will be given.

For terms of Sale, and other particulars apply to James Barnaby, Salem, O.
May 1, 1851. J. HEACOCK.

The Young Abolitionists!

OR Conversations on Slavery.—By J. Elizabeth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those who wish to be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., per copy.
Also, at D. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store 31 West 4th St., Cincinnati.
August 10, 1850. I. TRESCOTT, & Co.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS Pelton's Large Outline Maps.

PERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps—Pelton's Key to do, Nav. Jor's System of Teaching Geography, or Balke's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Damascus, Columbiana Co., O., or at

TIE SALEM BOOKSTORE.
Those at a distance can have the Maps or Books forwarded to them by applying by letter to the subscriber at Damascus, Col. Co., O., or to Barnaby & Whinery, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.
ENOCH WOOLMAN.
Also, for sale at the above named place several Cases of SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, for Common Schools.
E. W.

JOHN C. WHINERY,
SURGEON DENTIST!!—Office over the Book Store.—All operations in Dentistry performed in the best manner, and all work warranted elegant and durable. Charges reasonable.
Salem, Sept. 8th, 1849.

DAVID WOODRUFF,
Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, &c.
A general assortment of carriage constantly on hand, made of the best material and in the neatest style. All work warranted.
Shop on Main street, Salem, O.

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be intrusted to him.
New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

Anti-Slavery Songs!

WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.
Aug. 10, 1850.] I. TRESCOTT, & Co.

JAMES BARNABY,

PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR!
Cutting done to order, and all work Warranted.
North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

FOR SALE

A FIRST RATE BUGGY with Iron Axels and two superior Fanning Mills, all entirely new. Enquire of JAMES BARNABY.
Salem, Feb. 22, 1851.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and President Adams.

CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1844.

I have read the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. If it can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess in a moderate compass a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more: it will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and false and extravagant sketches of life and character.

JOSEPH STORY.

New York, 7th May, 1844.

I approve very much of the plan of the "Living Age," and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt), it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KENT.

WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1844.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years), but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while we are thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery, and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenaeum, the busy and industrious Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tait's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chamber's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, to make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety of importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British Colonies.

We hope that, by knowing the wheat from the chaff, by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages, Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

The LIVING AGE is published every Saturday, by E. Littell & Co., corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston; Price 12 1/2 cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

POSTAGE FREE.—To all subscribers within 1500 miles, who remit in advance, directly to the office of publication, at Boston, the sum of Six dollars, we will continue the work beyond the year, as long as shall be an equivalent to the cost of the postage; thus virtually carrying out the plan of sending every man's copy to him POSTAGE FREE; same placing our distant subscribers on the same footing as those nearer to us; and making the whole country our neighborhood.